

Organized Labor Has Triumphed Over Teddy!

By Victor L. Berger.

ACCORDING to the Bible there once lived a man whose name was Saul. Saul started out to look for his father's asses, and found himself called to a kingdom. In most modern times, just the contrary has happened to a man named Theodore Roosevelt. Roosevelt set out as a king, and found himself called an ass.

Roosevelt heard that a horde of Californians had forbidden Japanese children to sit with white children in the schools. King Theodore became enraged. And, kinglike, he solemnly swore that he would not endure it, even if he had to summon the entire military force of the United States.

When the Californians heard of this—they burst into a scornful laugh. They declared there was such a thing as a national constitution. Theodore Roosevelt was meddling in matters which did not concern him, they said. They would take no orders from him in regard to their schools. And they intimated that Theodore Roosevelt was an ass.

Thereupon Theodore Roosevelt cooled down perceptibly. And instead of sending an army to California, he sent an official to investigate the matter. This, in fact, he should have done in the first place. And after he got the report he sent no army, but let the state of California plead its case before a Federal judge.

This was indeed a most inglorious retreat for a man with so big a club as Roosevelt. Yet he still was in a false position. The best jurists of the country declared that the Federal courts could accomplish nothing. The United States had no authority in these matters.

Then came a third, still more sudden change. The president summoned the mayor of San Francisco and the members of the San Francisco school board to Washington. Instead of making war, Theodore Roosevelt entered into negotiations with Eugene Schmitz, who is under criminal indictment for extortion, and, according to Republican reform papers, is "the central figure of a complete community of interest between harlots, procurers, corporation magnates, best citizens, labor union politicians and pugilists."

And this brought the fourth change. Theodore Roosevelt himself, who, a short time before, had demanded that the Japanese should be admitted to the citizenship of the United States, concluded a compromise with the Californians. By the terms of this, the greater part of the Japanese people will be forbidden to set foot anywhere upon the soil of the United States. And he promised—according to the testimony of Mayor Schmitz—to carry through this agreement by all means against all opposition.

It will be remembered that a half-forgotten "immigration" law was expressly dug out because it contains a clause empowering the president to do this.

And a few days ago the president even instructed the immigration board not to admit Japanese and Korean laborers, "educated or uneducated," when they come with passes made out for Canada or Mexico. Japan claims that it never issues passes for any other country.

As for the other end of the bargain—the Californians promised that the children of Japanese shall be admitted to the California public schools if they understand English, and—which is the main thing—if the official examiner certifies to this.

And it may be added—with a wink—that most Japanese children will not understand it. That means that precious few will be admitted.

This, then, was the meager result which Roosevelt has gained in this bargain. Thus just the contrary of the Hebrew Saul's fate has been his—he started out as a king and found himself "written down an ass."

It would seem, moreover, that he has promised to confirm by a treaty with Japan this Japanese exclusion which now rests only on a legal authorization.

In what position does he now stand with Japan, for which he at first took up the cudgel with such fiery zeal? It is true—he seems to have persuaded the Japanese government to enter into some sort of a treaty to permit temporarily the legal exclusion of Japanese workmen. But the Japanese appear to have done this very unwillingly. There may be some trouble about it in the future.

So the last word in the case has not yet been spoken. But whatever may happen in the future—the Japanese exclusion in any case will remain a fact. It can be no longer reversed.

Remember that the exclusion of the Asiatics began with the Chinese. Now the Japanese and Koreans follow. And then may come the turn of the Arabs, Syrians and Hindoos. So the immigration to be admitted to this country will be restricted to members of European nations.

This will be pointed out as a great triumph of organized labor. So it is.

We have to thank the workmen on the Pacific coast that it has come to this strict division between Asiatics and Europeans on this continent.

Workingmen still rule the city of San Francisco. They exercise a strong political influence in all the cities of the Pacific coast.

The California commissioners in Washington were actually the representatives of the working people and fought for the white race, while the capitalists of the coast are absolutely in favor of the admission of the Asiatics.

It is unnecessary now to argue why a sharp line must be drawn between the Asiatic level of development and white workmen.

The time for arguments on that question is past.

The bar is drawn against flooding America with Asiatic laborers.

These two races must remain apart, so long as the wage system continues.

When capitalism comes to an end, when the Asiatics shall no longer be used merely to force down the standard of living of white workmen, then the principle of Socialist brotherhood can be realized for all humanity. Not sooner.

For the working people to let down the bars now, just "for the sake of principle," would be suicide. The American workmen have no inclination to eat their own throats. And no sane Socialist will blame them.

Victor L. Berger

In Connecticut the capitalistic interests are trying to get a law through to keep poor people from running for office; in other words, to make secure the present control of government by the wealth interests. The following extract from the proposed primary law (a law in the interests of "good citizenship," of course) will show how they expect to accomplish their purpose:

Nomination papers from any candidate shall not be deemed to be filed within the meaning of this act until the following payments have been made to the official with whom they

are directed to be filed. In the case of a state officer, representative at large or United States senator, \$50. In the case of district representative in congress, \$25. In the case of a sheriff, \$100. In the case of state senator, \$50. In the case of judge of probate, \$25. In the case of state representative, \$25. In the case of a mayor or warden, \$50. In the case of alderman, common councilman and burgess, \$15 each. In the case of all other city or borough officers, \$10 each. If the candidate in whose behalf any of these sums has been paid receives ten per cent of all the votes cast at the primary election, or dies or withdraws before the primary, the sum so paid for him shall be returned within ten days thereafter.

Socialism has taken root in Panama, also. What follows the flag? Socialism!

Eighty-six thousand dollars have thus far been contributed toward the defense fund of the Western Federation of Miners in the Moyer-Haywood case.

Comrade Ida Crouch Hazlett is giving some interesting reports from the scene of the impending trial of Moyer and Haywood, for the *Montana News* of Helena. They are the best reports we have seen.

The Australian Workers' union recently held its annual conference in Sydney. It has a very good record, and has done some very good work. The editor of the *Brisbane Worker* puts this down to its Socialist consciousness.

A club of perfumed women in Milwaukee celebrated their first right to use the ballot by endorsing for the school board a man whose name had been up in the recent grand jury graft investigations. A fine start, only it is due the rest of the women of the city to say that these club women were not representative of their sex throughout the city.

Fourteen thousand people die annually in New York City of tuberculosis. But they are not really killed by tuberculosis. They are killed by capitalism, that depletes their lives, ravishes them of the product of their labor, and consigns them to noisome tenements to fester and die. And, what's worse, many of these wretched victims invited their fate by voting the capitalist tickets.

And now Harriman confesses that at the request of Roosevelt he raised a corruption fund of \$200,000 to carry the state of New York with at the last presidential election. Roosevelt has been forced to call him a liar, and there is the dickens to pay generally. But why should Teddy be so touchy? Have the Republicans or the Democrats ever gone into a national campaign that they did not resort to the money-drench method of getting the "people's verdict" as to which crowd they wanted to be governed by?

It takes lawyers nowadays to interpret the laws, and the more lawyers you have the more interpretations. And the lawyers make the laws. In 1903, for instance, the capitalist parties put fourteen lawyers in the senate of the Wisconsin

Christianity Up-to-Date.

From the "Christian Socialist."

"Reverend my husband's sick and lost his job, and we have no money in the house."

"That's too bad; did you know that Jesus died for you?"

"Yes, but I have to pay the rent to-night."

"Of course, but you know that during the flood it rained forty days and forty nights."

"Yes, I know that, but little Jimmy needs medicine."

"Of course, but you know after the third day Christ arose from the tomb."

"Yes, that's true, but we are out of wood and it's cold for the children."

"That's too bad, but Christ later appeared to the Apostles at—"

"Yes, I know all about that, but I am hungry."

"Well, that's sad, but repent or you are lost."

"Oh, what shall I do, no work, no food and soon no shelter? What a miserable world!"

"Verily, you have spoken the truth; it is a wicked world."

Just then the cat said, "No, it is an ignorant world. God made it all right, but you people both need education."

legislature—the senate is the body that most truly represents the interests in the law making work. In the next session, in 1905, the number of lawyers had increased to sixteen, and in the present year the number has again increased to eighteen. There are thirty-three senators, so that already over half are lawyers. Between lawyers made law and judge made law things are assuming a rather serious aspect.

DATE OF THE CASE SET.

The Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone trial has now been definitely set for May 6. That is, unless the state gets cold feet again, and finds some new excuse for gaining more time.

The flat-out of the prosecution of Adams for the alleged murder of a settler named Tyler was a sore blow to the Gooding-McPartland crowd, as they hoped through Adams' con-

viction to spoil him as a witness for the defense. So that if the big trial takes place on the day appointed it will be rather a surprise than otherwise. A recent development is causing some speculation. The federal grand jury is in session at Boise, probing into the extensive land frauds by the big Barber Lumber company. It is said that the late ex-Gov. Steunenberg's personality has been brought into the deliberations, as he sold many tracts to the company. A former Denver lawyer named Kinkaid has just been arrested as a result of information brought out before the grand jury. He had been mixed up with Steunenberg in land transactions, it is alleged, and it is further asserted that Steunenberg owed him a large amount of money at the time of his death, which the ex-governor had refused to pay. And just as these rumors began to pass about, one of the attorneys for Moyer-Haywood received a letter in a disguised hand saying: "If you will look into the grand jury investigation you will find why and who killed Frank Steunenberg. Treat this as confidential. (Signed) Jurymen." Whether the letter is genuine or not time alone can disclose.

Old party reformers, it would appear, have to play the game of politics as it is played. On the heels of the Chicago election comes this plaint in the *Hearst* paper, the *Examiner*:

"Busse owes his victory to the treachery of John Brennan, an ex-convict, and 'Hinky Dink' Kenna, the keeper of infamous dens where drunkards are made every hour of the day. Nor are these all. In the plot with them are William Loeffler, who narrowly escaped the penitentiary for his participation in the tunnel theft; John F. O'Malley, the North Side saloon keeper, and John J. ('Bath House') Coughlin, Kenna's partner in the First ward infamy. Mayor Dunne was slaughtered by those he trusted most implicitly. With sublime faith he believed until the last moment that 'Hinky Dink's' promises, that Loeffler's solemn pledge, that Brennan's repeated affirmations of sincerity, were genuine and made in sincerity."

Think of a reformer of the civic conditions pinning his faith on such elements! Think of having to lean upon such people in order to save society! Sad indeed is the path of the old party reformer, and especially so if he is an honest man.

NEWS FROM THE ELECTIONS!

Two More Socialists on Milwaukee School Board—Four Aldermen in So. Milwaukee.—Chicago Meets Temporary Set Back.

Milwaukee, April 3.—In the non-partisan school board election yesterday, for the election of four school directors, two Social-Democrats were chosen. Under the new law party nominations were not recognized, and each man had to run independently. The Social-Democrats by referendum decided not to go into the campaign, but the Federated Trades council put up four independent candidates, all four being Social-Democrats, to make the independent run in the interests of labor. The elected directors are:

H. C. Raasch, S.-D..... 174 plurality. A. F. Lindemann, Rep..... 1,269 plurality.
A. J. Welch, S.-D..... 72 plurality. C. L. Kissling, Dem..... 773 plurality.

Milwaukee, April 3.—Four Social-Democratic aldermen were elected in South Milwaukee, where the party had a regular ticket in the field. There are eight aldermen in all. The local fight was over what was known as the "city hall clique," which was wiped out completely. Two of the old aldermen were re-elected, these being favored by the element that was bent on cleaning up the municipal administration. The Socialists elected are:

Albert Blittmann, Second ward, by 146 votes. Barth Marren, Third ward, by 167 votes.
Reinhold Kleist, Second ward, by 138 votes. Anton Brull, Third ward, by 159 votes.

Chicago, April 3.—The police returns show a much smaller vote than was expected, but the official count always gives us an increase, although this year the voting was by machines. Comrade George Koop for mayor received 13,469, as against 23,034 for Comrade John Collins at the last mayoralty election. Our hope of getting into the city council has not been realized. Comrade Ambroy for treasurer received 14,770 and Comrade Manee for city clerk 15,649 votes. Comrade Morgan for judge of the Superior court also ran ahead of his ticket and polled 16,040 votes.

Manitowoc, Wis., April 3.—The Socialists get a net gain of one alderman out of yesterday's election, and a tremendous increase in our vote, although Mayor Stolze went down to defeat by the mere scratch of forty-two votes. It was a square fight of the corporations against the Socialists, and the desperate and corrupt methods of the corporations made it one of the hottest contests ever seen in the city. The two new aldermen are Comrades Bruins and Rugowski. We lose Ald. Braxmeier. Ald. Kaufman is our hold-over alderman. The strength we showed is the amazement of the city.

Kenosha, Wis., April 3.—While they did not succeed in electing any of their candidates, Kenosha Social-Democrats polled their usual vote, the total number of ballots cast for their candidates for aldermen being 234. Their campaign helped the municipal electric light project, the vote standing 786 for, to 295 against public ownership of a lighting plant. Both the old parties have been obliged to stand for this project, and the responsibility of fulfilling the wishes of the people in this respect is now on their shoulders. The comrades are already making plans for further agitation along educational lines and will be prepared to take advantage of every mistake made by the old administration.

Oakland, Cal., March 27.—Complete unofficial returns show that Comrade Philbrick's vote for mayor was 1,226, a gain of 313 over Comrade Jack London's vote of two years ago, when it was claimed that London's vote was a personal and not a normal one. This year we have fourteen per cent of the total vote, showing a steady growth.

In the Wisconsin Legislature.

Madison, April 3.—We have just received the following letter from one of the Wisconsin telegraph operators: "Mr. Conway, at one time a bright railway station agent, and who was agent for the Wisconsin Central railroad at Abbotsford and Prentice, also agent for the Soo line at Minneapolis, Minn., and on account of long hours and excessive work became insane and is now here with his family. He is pronounced incurable and will be taken to Wausau, there to spend the remainder of his days, leaving behind a wife and two children to earn their living. This insanity was caused by overwork and long hours."

This is a third case of absolute nervous wreck resulting from the long hours and excessive duties forced upon the telegraph operators by the Wisconsin railway companies that we have discovered within the few months. And yet, in the committee hearings, the railway representatives remark with sanctified ease—"there is no such thing as overwork of telegraph operators. We are very good to our men."

In the past year I have worked 340 hours over-time, and since September, 1905, have worked 763 hours over-time, which made the work like slavery. One cannot get away, no matter where he would like to go, and when required to "double" one must go without anything to eat, or have something cold sent in. We cannot enjoy life as other people do, but must work every day, as the salaries are too small to allow us to lay off.

The People Should Rule Their Own Schools!

By Victor L. Berger.

IF there is one democratic institution left in this country, if there is one institution that is at least nearly Socialist, that institution is the public school. And that is only one of the reasons why the public school has many enemies, open and secret. We prefer the open enemies.

We distrust the man who claims to be a friend of the public schools, but at the same time takes great care to send his own children to private institutions. We dread the man who apparently is a friend of the public schools, but who can hardly await the time to get the child into his factory.

We do not agree with such a man on the main points. The Socialists want to keep the child as long as possible in the public schools. He wants to get the child as soon as possible. We want the public school to give the child as good an education as our present civilization can afford; to educate the hand and the brain. He wants to give simply the rudiments of book knowledge and just enough manual training to make the child useful in the factory later on. We want the child to become an intelligent and all-around cultured citizen. He, at best, wants the child to become an industrious and handy wage-worker.

To us Socialists, the public school is to be a central institution for the education and enlightenment of the next generation. To the other side it simply means, in many cases, a necessary evil—to be gotten rid of with as little expense and taxation as possible.

The public schools have no better friends than Social-Democrats.

Since the Supreme court of Wisconsin has declared that the appointment of the members of the school board by the Milwaukee judges was unconstitutional, the school question has become rather prominent in the Cream City.

Now, there can be no doubt that there is a tendency in this country towards "government by commission." It is a tendency towards administration by small boards, if possible, by appointed boards. This "government by commission" is a part of the game of plutocracy—but a good many reformers are heart and hand in favor of it.

And particularly in Milwaukee—where many of the reformers are outright crooks—they are in favor of such a commission.

Of course, it is unnecessary to state that the crooks use the more honest men of the reform breed as mouthpieces. But the intention is the same. And the result is pernicious.

Now, there can be no doubt that the sentiment of Milwaukee is overwhelmingly in favor of an elective board. Any poll of the voters would show this. The election of last Tuesday showed it. And, of course, the Half-Breeds—behind whom Mr. Pearce, the present superintendent is hiding—know enough not to come out in opposition to an elective school board. Especially in view of the fact that the District Attorney, Frances E. McGovern, one of the foremost and best of that crowd, has for years advocated such a board.

But the other fact, that the Social-Democratic party is very strong in this county, is used as a pretext for at least trying to postpone an elective board. Certain crooks want the city officials—Becker, our city clerk, and a few other ciphers—to appoint a board for two, four and six years, and thus get the people of Milwaukee gradually accustomed to the use of the elective franchise in school matters.

They also favor a school board elected at large—not by districts or wards—so that the contractors, grafters, merchants and manufacturers may be well represented on the new board.

Now, in answer, we will say this: We want no appointive school board. We have had appointive school boards and nothing else since Milwaukee was founded. I have seen appointive school commissioners of all kinds drink champagne furnished by book companies, and I am not certain that was all with which they were furnished.

Sherbie, as a mayor, is a disgrace to any city. But even if we had a mayor elected on the Social-Democratic ticket—and we hold our elected officials responsible—not even to him would we leave the appointment of the members of the school board.

In view of the fact that the school board has a right to levy and collect taxes, and spend \$1,000,000 of the taxpayers' money annually, we believe the voters and taxpayers—the workmen, after all, pay all the taxes—should have the right to say who shall serve on the board.

We ought not to be put "under probation" for two, four and six years like the Filipinos. We are intelligent enough to properly exercise our right of franchise right now. We elect aldermen, legislators, congressmen now. It is only right that we should also be permitted to say how our school affairs shall be managed and who shall manage them.

In the last school board, the entire northwestern part of Milwaukee, (consisting of nine wards, embracing all the territory north of Chestnut street and west of the river, and containing approximately a population of 135,000 residents) was represented only by one director. And that man evidently does not believe in the public school system, since he sends his own children to a Roman Catholic parochial school.

We favor a medium-sized board. A board of twenty-three members, one from each ward, would not be too large.

We also are willing to have the city of Milwaukee subdivided into twenty school districts and to elect four members at large making a total of twenty-four members. But we want an elective school board and not too small a board, which naturally would have to leave most of the business in the hands of the superintendent.

The fear that under the elective ward system the principals would "be going into politics" is not well founded. There is an easy way to prevent that by keeping the principals busy in the school rooms. If the school principals were compelled to do some instructional work in the class room, they would not have time to mix in school politics. We know that there are some principals in Milwaukee who are incapable of doing any class work because they have gotten out of the practice.

Besides, if Superintendent Pearce has a right to mix into politics—school politics and other politics—so have the principals. He is setting the example.

We ask that the state legislature provide for:

1. An elective board, elected by the people directly, to hold office not more than four years. If a term of four years is long enough for the president of the United States, it is surely long enough for the members of the Milwaukee school board.

2. The election of the school board by wards or school districts. We know the people who live in our own wards, and we do not always know the people—however good they may be—who live in another part of the city.

3. A special election in June next. The cost will be small—the gain to the school system will be great.

Victor L. Berger

A merchant named Kern has just been fined \$2,500 in Germany for manufacturing 55,000 gallons of wine, which went into the general consumption, the ingredients of which consisted entirely of chemicals, not so much as a trace of a grape being used. The affair has stirred up a storm in the land of the kaiser, for the German wine drinkers supposed they were sure of the wine they drank. It has even gotten into parliament, where a Dr. Roszke made the statement that 207 wine merchants of the fatherland were customers of a concern dealing in injurious chemicals for adulterating wines, and that official reports showed that more than 100,000 gallons of confiscated wines had been poured in the various German rivers. This is pretty tough news for wine drinkers, but they must not expect to escape. No one is safe from fraud so long as we live under a system that puts a penalty on business honesty and rewards rascality.

Socialism Is Permeating Our American Universities

New York Herald: Socialism has "arrived" at the American universities. The discovery made last week that at least four of the faculty of Columbia were, to use their own expression, "sympathetically interested" in the cult of Marx and Engels is followed by the realization that in most of the large institutions of learning in the United States its doctrines have many earnest supporters among professors and students. The propaganda of the movement has seized upon the most conservative seats of learning, and the "intellectuals" everywhere are showing their leaning toward ideas which ten years ago would have been tabooed in any American college.

Universities of Europe have for many years been the hotbeds of various "isms." As matters stand now, considering the spread of Socialism as a criterion, it will no longer before every college, great and small, in this country will have a large following composed of those who believe in radical reforms of society.

One of the most significant signs of the growth of Socialism in educational centers is the expansion of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, which is making its way into schools founded by the surplus wealth of capitalists, which have for years stood for devotion to conservative ideals.

This state of affairs has not been the result of such a sudden mushroom growth as at first would appear, for in the last twenty years

the Socialists, even as a political party, have been rapidly gaining in numbers. Their strength in 1888 was 2,000 and in the general election of 1904 they had 470,000 votes. It is predicted by well-informed Socialists that by 1908 they will be able to poll more than a million votes. They now frequently quote the remark of the late Senator Hanna that by 1912 their party will be a factor to be reckoned with in national elections. The United States is the only important country in the world that has no Socialists in its national assembly, although Socialist mayors and state officers have been frequently chosen for public office.

All this activity in behalf of Socialism which has found its way to the colleges and universities is due largely to reflex influences.

There was never a time in the history of the country in which the people were devoting so much thought to economic questions. The prosecution of the trusts, the insurance scandals, the investigation of railroad methods, the packing house disclosures and a host of exposures have all contributed to the social unrest. The activity of the "muckrakers," the agitation of all kinds of social reformers and the labors of ministers who manage institutional churches and devote themselves largely to civic problems have all had their part in jarring the present order to its foundations.

This interest in sociology has within the last three years distinguished practically every institution where young men are taught, and even the women's colleges have been influenced.

The undergraduate debating society has ceased to consider the question, "Which is the better, anticipation or realization?" and is devoting itself to the solution of the social and industrial problems. Socialism soon crosses the path of students, and the result has been that many of them have joined in its procession.

The Intercollegiate Socialist Society was started only last year, yet it has become a nucleus for the spread of the doctrine. It is now springing into new activity. Its president is Jack London; its vice-

president Upton Sinclair, and its second vice-president J. G. Phelps Stokes.

NOT HEAVILY ENDOWED.
"Capitalistically" speaking, the society is not heavily endowed, but it has funds sufficient to pay the expenses of lectures from place to place and to circulate "literature." It has a pocket five cent library of socialism bound in red, tracts done in yellow and "calls" to organization which are printed on slips of pink paper and mailed freely. Students of sociology get collateral courses of study and are notified where the very best brochures on socialist theories may be obtained.

The favorite method of organization is to ascertain the name of some undergraduate who is interested in socialism and to send him books and pamphlets with the request that he circulate them among his fellow students who are interested in sociological questions and to form a chapter of the league. The constitution does not require that every member shall be a socialist. He must merely be able to approach the subject with an "open mind." After he is under conviction he receives the blue slip entitled "Socialism, What Is It?" Under the caption "Objects and Plans," the constitution, which is printed on paper of a volarino hue, thus sums up the organization's reason for

"In the opinion of its members, the remarkable increase of the socialist vote and the sentiment in America should serve as an indication to the educated men and women in the country that socialism is something concerning which it is no longer wise to be indifferent. Regarding its aims and fundamental principles with sympathy and believing that in them will ultimately be found the remedy for many far reaching economic evils, we purport through this organization to promote an interest in socialism among college men and women, graduate and undergraduate, by the formation of study chapters in the universities, colleges and high schools, by furnishing speakers and placing standard socialist books and periodicals in college libraries and reading rooms; also by publishing and otherwise providing literature such as may be needed."

MEMBERSHIP VARYING.
Outlines of study recommended to the chapters contain meat for strong men. There are numerous works, which contain the objections to socialism, all of which must be read so that the convert may be able to meet all arguments directed against the faith which is in him.

Statistics of the exact strength of this student organization are difficult to obtain, for its membership is constantly varying. Many of the large universities, however, have a chapter consisting of twenty or thirty enthusiasts. There are hundreds of other students more or less committed to the cult who are not enrolled. The movement is stronger in the West than in the "effete" East.

As far as the oldest institutions in the East are concerned the league finds it most difficult to drive the entering wedge. There are, however, chapters more or less under cover both at Yale and Harvard.

"We have not been able to do much as yet in Harvard," said Mr. Sinclair, "for the faculty contains several reactionaries."

According to the socialist point of view the country is about to sweep into the new order and here there are a few misguided persons who "react" against the general current.

"Yale," continued Mr. Sinclair, "is more or less capitalistic."

"We so call it," explained T. Byard Collins, until recently the corresponding secretary of the society, "because Chancellor Day is such an apologist for the Standard Oil Company, for I believe that the university is able to get considerable revenues from that source."

One of the most flourishing chapters is in Chicago University, where learning would be more likely to have the smell of the "capitalistic" lamp than anywhere else.

Several of the most radical exponents of socialism, however, have been graduated from that institution, including Mr. Collins. The strength of the group of propagandists there is given as twenty, but the influence extends to every department of the academic life of the institution.

By far the strongest organization of student socialists in the United States is in Wesleyan University at Middletown, in the state old State of Connecticut. It is regarded as the model chapter and the leaders of the movement.

ment are looking forward to the coming of a prophet or two from that neighborhood.

Columbia University might be considered as unimpaired for the growth and development of the socialist plant. Yet in the last two or three years its interest in the variety of socialism has rapidly increased. It was founded in the eighteenth century on a royal charter and its progress has largely been due to the contributions of the wealthy. Its flag flies from a pole surmounted by a gilt crown, reminiscent of the days when the institution was known as King's College.

It had a vigorous student chapter of socialists last year, and this winter the "comrades" are getting ready for a more highly organized work.

In the faculty of Columbia University one of the best known men of socialist leanings is Professor Franklin D. Giddings, of the chair of sociology and the history of civilization. He objects to the designation which is used by the followers of Marx. Prof. Giddings votes the socialist ticket when he feels so inclined. In the last campaign he was one of the most enthusiastic supporters.

Professor Charles A. Beard is also sympathetically interested to the extent of casting his ballot occasionally for the socialist standard bearer.

Others of the faculty of Columbia University who, while disclaiming the title of socialist, say they are not hostile to the cult and are sympathetically interested in it, are Professors James T. Shotwell and John Dewey.

Professor Dewey occasionally goes to Helicon Hall to commune with Upton Sinclair. There is also a small following of socialists among the students of the Teachers' College, which is affiliated with Columbia.

Although the authorities of the College of the City of New York do not take kindly to socialism and pro-

vide a small amount of literature on the subject for the library, the movement is stronger there than in any other college in the city. Many of the students are of foreign parentage and have at home and in their life outside of the inspiring influence of the socialist literature of the compact pocket variety is freely circulated among them and a chapter is in process of formation. The institution, as one of the officers of the college expressed it, is honeycombed with socialism. The students take special delight in discussing all the questions which appertain to the new order of things which they are sure is soon to come. Upton Sinclair was graduated from the City College in 1897, and his influence is strong among the students.

One of the most interesting phases of the spread of the socialistic idea is evidenced in the interest shown by the feminine intellectuals of Bryn Mawr. This college for women, which is situated near Philadelphia, has a practically secret chapter, for the faculty declined to permit it to be organized within the school. There is a class, however, which meets outside of academic walls. It was last year taught by Miss Elizabeth Blanchard, who delivered lectures and directed a course of reading. A strong effort is being made this year to gain a footing for the tenets of socialism in such institutions as Wellesley, Vassar and Smith colleges.

Some idea of the support which the students' movement toward socialism is receiving may be gained from counting the names of those who signed the call for the organization of the society. Among them are Professor Oscar Lovell Triggs, formerly of the University of Chicago; Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson, of Boston; Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, William English Walling and B. O. Flower.

Tenets of Social-Democracy.

The Principles of International Collectivism as set forth in the National Platform, adopted at Chicago, May 8, 1904.

I.
We, the Socialist party, in convention assembled, make our appeal to the American people as the defender and preserver of the idea of liberty and self-government, in which the nation was born; as the only political organization standing for the principles by which the liberty of the individual may become a fact; as the only political organization that is democratic, and that has for its purpose the democratization of the whole society.

To this idea of liberty the Republican and Democratic parties are alike false. They alike struggle for power, to maintain and to increase by an industrial system which can be preserved only by the complete overthrow of such liberties as we already have, and by the still further enslavement and degradation of labor.

Our American institutions came into the world in the name of freedom. They have been seized upon by the capitalist class of the country, and the idea of freedom from among the people. Our state and national legislatures have become the mere agents of great property interests. These interests control the appointments and decisions of the judges and our courts. They have come into what is practically private ownership of all the functions and forces of government. They are using these to betray and conquer foreign and weaker people, in order to establish new markets for the surplus goods which the people make, but are too poor to buy. They are gradually so invading and restricting the right of suffrage as to take away the voice in public affairs. By enacting new and misinterpreting old laws, they are preparing to attack the liberty of the individual even to speak or think for himself or for the common good.

By controlling all the sources of social revenue, the possessing class is able to silence what might be the voice of protest against the passing of liberty and the coming of tyranny. It completely controls the university, the public school, the pulp and the press, the arts and literatures. By making these economically dependent upon itself, it has brought all the forms of public teaching into servile submission to its own interests.

Our political institutions are also being seized as the destroyers of the individual property upon which all liberty and opportunity depend. The promise of economic independence to each man was one of the faiths in which our institutions were founded. But under the guise of defending private property, capitalism is using our political institutions to make it impossible for the vast majority of human beings to ever become possessors of private property in the means of life.

Capitalism is the enemy and destroyer of essential private property. Its development is through the legalized confiscation of all that the labor of the working class produces above subsistence wage. The private ownership of the means of employment grounds society in an economic slavery which renders intellectual and political tyranny inevitable.

Social-Democracy comes to so organize industry and society that every individual shall be secure in that private property in the means of life upon which his liberty of being, thought and action depend. It comes to rescue the people from this vast increasing

and successful assault of capitalism upon the liberty of the individual.

II.
As an American Social-Democratic party, we pledge our fidelity to the principles of the International Social-Democracy as embodied in the united thought and action of the Social-Democrats of all nations. In the industrial development already accomplished, the interests of the world workers are separated by no national boundaries. The condition of the most exploited and oppressed workers, in the most remote places of the earth, inevitably tends to drag down all the workers of the world to the same level. The tendency of the competitive wage system is to make labor's lowest condition the measure or rule of its universal condition. Industry and finance are no longer national, but international, both in organization and results. The chief significance of national boundaries and of the so-called patriotism which the ruling class of each nation is seeking to revive, is the power which these give to capitalists to keep the workers of the world from uniting, and to throw them against each other in the struggle of containing capitalism for the control of the yet unexploited markets of the world, or the remaining sources of profit.

The Social-Democratic movement, therefore, is a world movement. It knows of no conflicts of interest between the workers of one nation and the workers of another. It stands for the freedom of the workers of all nations; and, in so doing, it makes for the full freedom of all humanity.

III.
The Social-Democratic movement owes its birth and growth to that economic development of world-process which is rapidly separating a working or producing class from a possessing or capitalist class. The class that produces nothing possesses labor's fruits, and the opportunities and enjoyment these fruits afford, while the class that does the world's real work has increasing economic uncertainty, and physical and intellectual misery, as its portion.

The fact that these two classes have not yet become fully conscious of their distinction from each other, the fact that the lines of division and interest may not yet be clearly drawn, does not change the fact of the class conflict.

This class struggle is due to the private ownership of the means of employment, or the tools of production. Whenever and wherever man owned his own land and tools, and by them produced only the things which he used, economic independence was possible. But production, or the making of goods, has long since ceased to be individual. The labors of scores or even thousands, enter into almost every article produced. Production is now social or collective. Practically everything is made or done by many men—sometimes separated by seas and continents—working together for the same end. But this co-operation in production is not for the direct use of the things made by the workers who make them, but for the profit of the owners of the tools and means of production; and to this is due the present division of society into two distinct classes; and from it has sprung all the miseries, inharmonies and contradictions of our civilization.

Between these two classes there can be no possible compromise or identity of interest in the means of production. There can be peace in the midst of war, or light in the midst of darkness. A society based upon this class division carries in itself the seeds of its own destruction. Such a society is founded on fundamental injustice. There can be no possible basis for social peace, for individual freedom, for mental harmony, except in the conscious and complete triumph of the working class as the only class that has the right, or power to be.

IV.
The Social-Democratic program is not a theory imposed upon society for its acceptance or rejection. It is but the interpretation of what is, now, or later, inevitable. Capitalism is already struggling to its destruction. It is no longer competent to organize or administer the work of the world, or to govern the people. The capacity of industry are applied at their own inability to control or direct the rapidly socializing forces of industry. The so-called trust is but a sign and form of this developing socialization of the world's work. The

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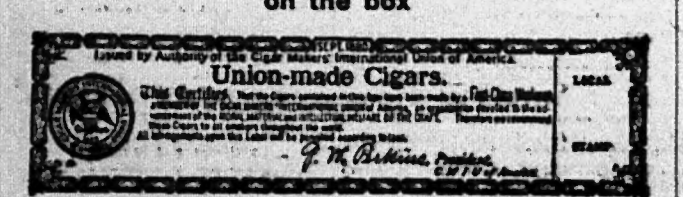


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The Herald is not responsible for the opinions of its contributors.

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FREDERIC HEATH, Editor.

VICTOR L. BERGER, Associate.

FOR OUR NEW READERS:

THIS COUNTRY is largely made up of working people, both industrial and agricultural, but it is ruled by the capitalist class, which is numerically a very small fraction of the population. Being in control, this class runs the government in its own interests and against the interests of the rest of the people who are the overwhelming majority.

We Socialists believe that the country should be managed in the interests and for the well-being of those who produce the wealth. That is what government is for in the first place. The means of existence are now privately owned by capitalists who comprise only twelve per cent of the population. By means of this private ownership a mere ONE PER CENT of the people OWN OVER HALF OF THE WEALTH OF THE NATION, and the concentration is going on at a pell-mell speed.

The means of production should be owned by the collectivity in order that the fruits of industry should go to the MANY, instead of to the FEW.

Under the present capitalist system, the majority of mankind must sell their labor power to the capitalist owners of the means of production and distribution in order to live—and to live very miserably at that.

The people own the post office and everybody is glad of the fact. The people ought to also own all the trusts so that all may enjoy the benefits. They ought to own every industry as soon as it has become sufficiently concentrated and organized to permit of such common ownership.

To bring this about, the people—that is, the workers, not the shirkers—must have possession of the political power. The Social-Democratic party (known as the Socialist party in some states, and nationally) is organized to bring this about—the abolition of capitalism. We insist that the industrial class shall be the wealthy class, and the idle class the poor and dependent class—although Social Democracy will in time abolish all poverty and eliminate the classes.

The Social-Democratic movement is international, but will doubtless achieve success in the United States first, because the capitalist system is farthest developed here and is preparing the ground for the higher system of society.

To show you that your interests lie with us we give herewith the following:

Program of International Social-Democracy:

1. Collective ownership of all industries in the hands of trusts and combines, and of all public utilities.
2. Democratic management of such collective industries and utilities.
3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased remuneration.
4. State and national insurance for the workers and honorable rest in old age.
5. The inauguration of public industries to safeguard the workers against lack of employment.
6. Education of ALL children up to the age of eighteen years. No child labor.
7. Equal political and civil rights for men and women.

IF YOU BELIEVE IN THE ABOVE, VOTE WITH THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS.

EDITORIAL ETCHINGS.

Every day we read of the failure of some private business or of the swamping of some privately owned public service, yet the people do not regard it as proof positive that private ownership is a failure. In fact, there are so many such failures of individual management that they have grown to look upon it as a matter of course. But when the organized corporations can parade in print the account of some alleged municipal ownership failure people seem to take the thing more seriously. And, as a rule, these alleged failures of municipal undertakings do not bear the light of investigation, for they are generally found to be founded on utter untruth, as in the case of the British cities, or have been deliberately made failures through the rank work of capitalist party officials, who are anxious to give municipal ownership a black eye, as in the case of the Milwaukee garbage plant. But even such cases are few. As a rule the public ownership undertakings prove successful and their number is on the increase every day. A Michigan paper that has been sent us has a long article under a Chicago date line, setting forth the failure of the Detroit municipal lighting plant—yet the Detroit plant is in reality a success, the only failure about it being that it is not the means of filling private owners' pockets at the expense of the Detroit citizens. And why should the article bear a Chicago instead of a Detroit date line?—First, of itself, is suspicious. The fact is, such articles are sent out by a regularly established bureau maintained by the private interests in the hope of frightening other places against going into municipal undertakings and therefore lessening the field for money-making of the private interests.

In the modern state today anyone with a practiced eye can see the gradual and irrepressible rise of the spirit of collectivity. One of the prettiest booklets we have seen in recent years has been issued by the school department of the state government of Wisconsin as an "Arbor and Bird Day Annual." Its cover, in three colors, was secured by competitive award, and was drawn by a member of the Art Students' League of Milwaukee. The book of nearly two pages is a compilation of the popular literature on the subject of birds and trees, in poetry and prose, and there are numerous illustrations showing the havoc private lumbering interests play with the forests of the country, and of the battle of the state to repair this hideous wreck. The book is printed on plate paper, and in a very tasteful way. Compared to the sort of state printing usually in vogue, confined to statistical state reports that only a few take the time to pore over, the book is certainly significant. It is typical of the breaking away from the old capitalist idea of a policeman state, organized simply to keep people bound down while the stripping process of private greed has full sway. We are advancing. The state means something more to us today than it did yesterday. It is forced more and more to represent democracy and democracy's interests, to be the means of a collective battle and protest against the capitalistic exploitations that are ever ready to lay the country bare if only its private pockets may be filled.

The following nominations have been received at National headquarters for delegate to the international Socialist congress at Hamburg: Victor L. Berger, Milwaukee; Eugene V. Debs, Terre Haute, Ind.; Louis Goaziou, Charleroi, Pa.; Max Hayes, Cleveland; G. A. Hoehn, St. Louis; Alexander Jonas, New York City; Algernon Lee, New York City; Thomas J. Morgan, Chicago; A. M. Simons, Chicago; J. G. Phelps Stokes, New York City; J. C. Thompson, Bloomington, Texas; Ernest Untermann, Chicago; John M. Work, Des Moines, Ia.; Comrades Morgan and Untermann have declined the nomination.

The "Gaa Paa" is the only Norwegian paper representing the Socialist party of America; the only Norwegian paper that publishes the Wisconsin state and Milwaukee municipal platforms. It costs 50 cents a year, and 30 cents for six months. Sample copies of the Wisconsin edition can be secured beforehand at 1 cent per copy for less than 50 copies; 35 cents for 50 copies, and 60 cents for 100 copies.

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In the Wisconsin Legislature

Continued from First Page.

obliged to answer the roll call at 9:30 a. m. and remain on duty until 7:17 p. m. and on again until 11, 12, and 2 o'clock in the morning.

And still the railroad officials know of no cases of overwork.

And what shall we say to this? "I can truthfully say that nearly nine-tenths of the telegraphers on this division are troubled with brain fog as the result of working 12 hours a day, Sundays and holidays included. If there is one, there are twenty-five stations along this line where the agent-telegrapher, after completing his 12-hour day, has to go back to the office after supper and work until 10 and 11 o'clock on his books and other routine work."

The railroad employees of Germany, working under government ownership, have an 8-hour day. They are "ignorant foreigners." They do not know any better than to have the government own the railroads.

An operator, who has recently left the service because of broken health writes: "I frequently worked from 7 a. m. to 10 p. m.—on one occasion 24 hours."

Another writes: "The longest day I worked was from 7:30 a. m., Jan. 23, to 2:30 a. m., Jan. 25—42 consecutive hours."

Another brother reports 36 hours

work with only 4 hours rest. "Recently I was on duty 36 hours on account of day operator being sick."

"My regular time is 12 hours, 30 minutes, 7 days in a week, 365 days in a year. There is no provision for any holiday. When I was sick last fall, I was obliged to work as long as I could sit up and answer my call."

One operator remarks in a letter to us: "Many people do not stop to think that the operator who works 12 hours a day for 7 days a week, besides the overtime he puts in, is working 24 hours per week more than the factory laborer who works 10 hours a day."

Another witness: "I have worked from 7 a. m. to 12 o'clock at night, night after night, until finally I was so behind in sleep that I did not realize what I was doing."

Another: "56 hours on duty; day operator sick; 36 hours duty not infrequent. As often as once a month perhaps, on an average, I have been required to work overtime. I can recall many cases of 48 hours work."

No doubt the railroad officials have been too busy to gather information in regard to the long hours and excessive duties of their employees. But the Social-Democratic party is the political expression of the interests of the working class. It is our business to know these things, and to bring them to the attention of the people. And it is our privilege, as well as our duty, to see that the state shall protect its working people from such outrageous treatment as our investigations have disclosed.

In the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD of March 16, we re-

counted scores of cases similar to these reported above. What we have mentioned here are only the cases that have come to our attention since the above article was written.

We shall insist upon the passage of the bill that is now pending for eight hour for telegraph operators. We shall do everything in our power to see that this measure becomes a law.

Comrade Seidel's bill to prohibit the use of false pretenses in procuring labor has been approved by the committee on manufacture and labor, and will be reported for passage.

The eight-hour bill for the employees in dynamite plants has been killed in the committee, the two Social-Democrats voting for it, of course. Comrade Thompson made a hard fight for the bill, but the best he could do was to get a proposition to have the labor bureau investigate conditions.

The Madison Democrat was seized with convulsions when the editor read that the committee on manufacturing and labor had reported Comrade Berner's bill for an eight-hour day on all public works for passage. It was "outrageous," "preposterous," and several other kinds of things nearly a column long.

Perhaps this is the cue to those members of the legislature who are expected to look after corporate interests. If so we shall see what the effect is when the matter comes to a vote.

Evidently the corporate interests are beginning to play their wiles a little. It will be interesting to see

which members of the legislature are going to dance to their tune. Comrade Thompson is keeping a "Book of Remembrance" in which the records of the members on all labor measures will be carefully kept.

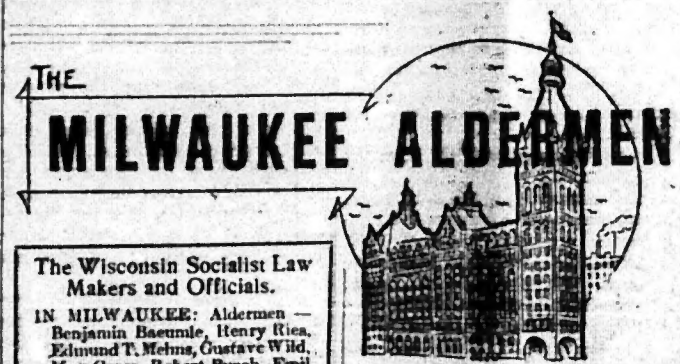
FOR PUBLIC ATTORNEYS.

Madison, April 2.—The Socialists in the Wisconsin legislature have introduced a bill providing for the election in each county of a public defender. His duties are to be to attend to the courts, to institute and prosecute actions for the collection of wages where the amount claimed is less than seventy-five dollars, to institute and prosecute actions for damages, to appear for and defend all persons charged with violation of law, who are without counsel and without means to employ counsel, and who desire an attorney to appear for them, to appear in his county in the interests of justice, and to advise with, and appear and act for any person in need of legal advice or legal services, and without means to employ same.

At the hearing before the judiciary committee last Thursday, Comrade Gaylord showed that the workingman's wages are often dishonestly withheld. For accidents they often get no remuneration. Instalment dealers, dishonest lawyers and loan sharks cheat them out of their hard-earned wages. Cases are also frequent where working men are imprisoned for debts incurred to these parasites. These injustices have become so great during the last few years, that charitable organizations have in some cases undertaken to afford justice to the poor. "Legal Aid" societies have been formed in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Baltimore and Washington to grant to the people, through charity, what is guaranteed them by right in the constitution. In New York the Legal Aid society had 21,372 cases in 1905, and the lawyers reported that without their aid the people would have been wronged. Further, they said that the need was far greater than the capacity of the society to serve. Similar conditions are found throughout the country.

edly getting subsequent increased offers turned down, it was finally decided by the council to accept the offer of the road to build the two ends of the structure, and to have the city build the middle portion subject to litigation afterwards, to see who must pay for it. This did not look very bright to the Socialists, but it prevailed, and the city attorney was instructed to go ahead and prepare for the litigation. Meantime election came on and a new city attorney was installed. The new city attorney, without instructions, re-opened the parley with the road and then recommended the acceptance of a new offer of the road which was slightly better than its last one, and the committee on bridges and viaducts came into Monday's meeting with the advice of the city attorney that it better be accepted, as the city's rights were dubious. It raised the howl it ought to have raised—and the sparks flew. Ald. Weil (R) favored it, but Ald. Melms went after the proposition tough shod, and showed that the road was up to its old foxy tricks. Ald. Seidel showed that the repeated raises of the company's offer showed its bad faith right along. Not one foot of the viaduct would be necessary but for the tracks, and he pointed out that every inch the aldermen had fought for in the past had been gained. And he criticized the city attorney for disregarding the council's mandate to his department in the matter. Ald. Wittig (D) and the two Democratic aldermen of the Fourth, Fitzgerald and Keerner, pleaded in vain that business was being interrupted by not letting the railroad set down the terms, but other old party aldermen pointed out that even if the city lost it was necessary to go to court to establish its rights, for there were other viaducts at stake—and they did not believe the city would lose. Ald. Deuster (D) who, in the previous council had voted on the railroad side, evidently experienced a change of heart, for he took the floor to vehemently denounce the company and to in-

Socialists in Action!



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South Milwaukee: Aldermen—Albert Bittmann, Reinhold Kleist, North. Marren, Anton Brull.

IN STATE LEGISLATURE: J. Rummel, Senator. Wm. J. Allridge, Edmund J. Berner, Fred. Brochhausen, Jr., Carl D. Thompson, Frank J. Weber, Assemblymen.

IN MANITOWOC: Aldermen—Johanna Kaufmann, Henry Bruins, A. C. Rugowski.

IN TWO RIVERS: Aldermen—Conrad Hoffman, David Grover, Supervisor—Ernest Teidle.

IN PLYMOUTH: Aldermen—Frank Sanders (Second Term.)

Milwaukee: At last Monday's meeting of the city council the re-scinded resolution as to a Metropolitan park commission was re-enacted, only that this time the appointive power is placed in the hands of a committee of three to be named by the president of the council, it being understood that one of the three is to be a Social-Democrat. The former action was re-

GLEANINGS FROM BUSY FIELDS.



IN YANKEE LAND

The annual Socialist convention of the state of Washington will be held in the city of Seattle, Saturday, May 4.

By a recent referendum Paul Canone, Sr., New Orleans, was elected national committee member for Louisiana.

J. G. Kroon has resigned as state secretary of Arizona, and Charles Pollard, Globe, is filling the unexpired term.

Local Seattle has requested the national office to assign Comrade Goebel, national organizer, to the Washington, Oregon, Montana and Idaho agitation district recently provided for.

J. A. LaRue, recently reported as resigning the position of national committeeman for the state of Alabama, has also severed his connections with the party, and according to reports is actively engaged in old party politics.

Ernest Untermann has declined to be a candidate for delegate to the international congress because he "cannot accept any such nomination so long as the international delegates are instructed to work for the adoption of a trade union resolution conforming to the present trade union resolution of the Socialist party."

The comrades of Bisbee, Ariz., report that a bitter fight is being

waged by the mine owners against the Socialist local and the Western Federation of Miners—the most dangerous move being the inducement offered miners of other localities, with a view to filling the camp with idle and therefore more or less helpless workers.

Dates for National Organizers. JOHN W. BROWN:—Connecticut, under the direction of the state committee.

E. E. CARR:—April 7, Richmond, Va.; 8, enroute; 9, 10, 11, Hagerstown, Md.; 12, Barton; 13, Enroute.

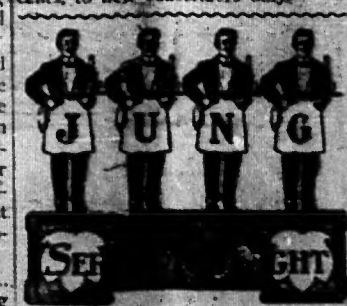
J. L. FITZS:—West Virginia, under the direction of the state committee.

GEO. H. GOEBEL:—Oregon, under the direction of the state committee.

LENA MORROW LEWIS:—March 31, Findlay, Ohio; April 1, Fremont; April 2, Saadinsky; April 3, Toledo; April 11, Connect.

J. Ashton Barnes, Sec.

The HERALD, ten weeks for 10 cents, to new subscribers only.



ACROSS THE POND

The Social-Democrats of Switzerland have carried another city, that of Biel, over the old parties.

The New York Volkszeitung publishes a cablegram from Helsinki, Finland, stating that the election for members of the legislature resulted in a grand victory for the Social-Democrats. The count is incomplete, but it is shown that the Social-Democratic party captured 81 seats, the Old Finn party 47, the Young Finn party 28, and the Swedes two. There is no question but that a strong anti-Russian policy will be declared and internal improvements will be pushed, even though the legislature's powers are limited.

The two Socialist organizations of Poland have addressed a letter to the International Socialist Bureau asking all Socialist parties to protest against the extradition of Comrade Kiliczki, of Poland, who is wanted by the Russian bureaucracy because he took part in the organization of the recent revolutionary movements. The Swiss government has arrested him, and will probably comply with the demands of the Czarist government. It is claimed that Kiliczki executed the spy Ivanoff, but the executive committee of the Polish Socialist party denies that he is implicated in this matter, and demands that he be protected.

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344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

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ter which candidates for the two leading parties is elected.
"There is a third party ticket. The 'Post-Dispatch' has no sympathy with state Socialism as a political propaganda. That is not correct. St. Louis as a municipality. The only point where the municipal issues touch any form of Socialism, is the question of municipal ownership, and municipal ownership of public utilities is endorsed by both the Republican and Democratic organizations. So that Socialists in this respect are no worse than Republicans or Democrats."
"By voting for the Socialist candidates for the house of delegates, in wards where Socialists present honest, reliable, competent men and where the candidates of the other parties are untrustworthy, voters can assure a fairly reliable house of delegates. Good citizens may vote for Socialistic candidates under the existing conditions; not because they are Socialists, but rather in spite of the fact that they are Socialists, because they are honest men. Better an honest Socialist in the municipal assembly than an untrustworthy Republican or Democrat."

Prince Edward's Island.
Strathalbyn, P. E. Island.
Dear Comrade: I have been in this country since December, 1906. It is a beautiful country, usually called the "Garden of the Gulf." It is an island, 140 miles long, from 2 to 34 miles wide, and an area of 1,307,991 acres of fertile land, surrounded by the briny ocean.
There are no Social-Democratic locals in this place, although the field is white for the harvest; our principles are unimpaired here by the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD, and a comrade, who was the first secretary of the Social-Democratic party in the province. The press is entirely owned by capitalism, or is controlled by the dollar. Party politics are all capitalistic, and very bitter. Yet the people are trying to get rid of the lawyers and land grabbers again, they having forced the landlords to sell many years ago.
D. A. ROSS.

From Our Book Table.
ETHICS AND THE MATERIALISTIC CONCEPTION OF HISTORY. By Karl Kautsky. Translated by John B. Ashew. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. Cloth, 206 pp., 50 cents.
Without a doubt the foremost Marxist of today is Karl Kautsky, the editor of the Neue Zeit, the German Socialist scientific weekly. This book is an evolutionary materialistic explanation of the various ethical epochs. The first chapter deals mainly with the Greek philosophers. From here the author takes up the ethics of the Renaissance when ethics took a secondary place to natural science, and the rising capitalists beheld the philosopher's stone that was to enable them to follow their own inclinations. As this class grew in power, the transcendentalism of Kant gained ascendancy over the former materialism. The next step was the coming of Darwin and his discovery of biologic evolution. Here too was introduced the idea of the universality of law through the animal kingdom. The ground was now cleared for the Marxian ethic. Indeed, Marx had already applied many of these from his society before the appearance of Darwin's great work, and should be reckoned equally with the latter as one of the discoverers of the principle of evolution. Building on the base of industrial society, the questions of ethics are questions to be decided according to the industrial epoch concerned.

The president appointed Ald. Melms, Buchholz and Monroe on the committee called for by Melms' resolution for an investigation of sewer inspectors, which was passed at a previous meeting.

ST. LOUIS.
The "Post-Dispatch" prints an editorial, in which occurs the following: "In some of the wards of the city the candidates for the house of delegates of both the Republican and Democratic parties are unworthy of the support of good citizens. Monopolists interested through their political allies in both parties have fixed the tickets so that they will win, no matter what the city does."

In balloting for a supervisor for the Sixth ward, to fill a vacancy on the county board, the Social-Democrats presented the name of Comrade John L. Reisse, and balloted for him to the end.

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The Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

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The Regular Meetings of the Council are held on First and Third Wednesdays, at 8 O'clock, at First Germania Hall, Fourth Street, betw. State and Cedar.

OFFICERS:
JOHN REICHERT, 218 State St., President
JOHN HOPPE, 218 State St., Sec'y
WILLIAM HAMANN, 218 State St., Treas.
M. WEISSER, 157 Louis Ave., Sec'y at Arms

Executive Board: FRANK J. WEBER, 218 State St., President
Wm. Coe, Sec'y
Wm. Coe, Sec'y
Wm. Coe, Sec'y

COMMITTEES:
ORGANIZATION AND CREDENTIALS: Joseph Williams, Thomas Peeler, F. E. Neumann, Gustav Zander, Frank Meier.
LEGISLATION AND LAWS: F. J. Weber, Charles Dippel, Martin Gerschl, James Sheehan, Wm. Coe.
FINANCE AND ACCOUNTS: F. J. Weber, Henry Thies, Wm. Driehing, H. T. Meyer, H. J. Neumann.
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LABEL SECTION: Meets 1st and 3rd Monday evenings at 218 State Street. H. Book, care of St. Charles Hotel, Sec'y. Sec'y: Frank Meier, Chairman.
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"KWITCHER KICKIN"
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Parasols a Specialty
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ORGANIZED LABOR



Illustration: "Workingmen demand their rights. Organized labor get an injunction."

visit the Broommakers to explain to them the matter of the printing of the label bulletin. Communication from People's Distilling company was referred to label section. One from the A. F. of L. was received in which it was held that the employees of the Milwaukee Gas company should be organized direct under the A. F. of L., this recommendation being based on the advice of the secretary of the United Association of Plumbers. Read and filed. Communication from National Peace congress laid on table. Communication received from the American Society of Equity; board recommended that a committee of three be appointed to investigate the matter further. Report that retail clerks want to be organized was referred to Bros. Handley and Sheehan. Resolutions on Asiatic labor were presented and board recommended that council adopt same. The agreement of the bakers was read to board and it recommended that same be endorsed. Report of executive board approved and recommendations concurred in.

The chair appointed Bros. Sheehan, Raasch and Wittaker as the committee on investigation of society of equity.

Announcement made that executive board would audit the books Sunday, April 14.

The patternmakers presented resolutions calling for legislation against the action of the street car company in case of accidents, etc., which, on motion, were approved.

An early adjournment was taken to enable delegates to attend the school board meeting at the West Side Turn Hall.

Receipts for evening —; disbursements \$112.35.
Frederic Heath, Rec. Sec.

The *Weekly Bulletin* of the Garment Workers says that it doubts the value of the general organizers of the A. F. of L. to the affiliated organizations, as when there is organizing to be done it is generally done by local effort. To which Max Hayes of the *Cleveland Citizen* adds that every general organizer that has come into Cleveland has been a general organizer of trouble. Milwaukee has had its experience, also, if our memory serves.

Withdraw From I. W. W.
Secretary McCabe of the San Francisco labor council has received a communication, in response to a letter of inquiry, from the secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, in which the San Francisco labor council is asked to withdraw from the I. W. W.

These resolutions were passed Wednesday evening by the Federated Trades Council:

WHEREAS, Mongolian and other Asiatic labor is a detriment not only to the progress of American workers, but to that of the nation as a whole; and

WHEREAS, There was introduced a joint resolution in the assembly of the Forty-eighth session of the Wisconsin legislature, requesting congress that the Chinese exclusion act be made to apply to all Mongolian, or Asiatic labor; and

WHEREAS, The said joint resolution was indefinitely postponed by the Republican assembly, thereby placing the Republican party of Wisconsin on record as to being in favor of having Mongolian or Asiatic cheap labor to come to our country and compete with American workmen and force them to lower their standard of American manhood and civilization.

RESOLVED, By the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee that the unrestricted importation of Mongolian or Asiatic laborers as approved by the wise souls of the Republican assembly of Wisconsin, is a menace to not only the working class of these United States, but a peril to our republic and to our civilization; be it further

RESOLVED, That the indefinite postponement by the Republican assembly of the Forty-eighth session of the Wisconsin legislature of joint resolution No. 28, relating to coolie and Mongolian labor, places the Republican party of Wisconsin on record as to being in favor of having Mongolian or Asiatic cheap labor to come to our country and compete with American workmen and force them to lower their standard of American manhood and civilization.

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to every city central body of organized labor in the state of Wisconsin and published in the public press.

NO ASIATIC LABOR!

publican party of Wisconsin on record as fostering and encouraging the importation of a horde of cheap Asiatic laborers which would result in lowering the standard of American manhood and American citizenship of the working class. Be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to every city central body of organized labor in the state of Wisconsin and published in the public press.

New Labor Members of School Board!

HENRY C. RAASCH

ALBERT J. WELCH

A. W. HAAS
Dealer in
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Manufacturer of
UMBRELLAS,
PARASOLS,
Recovering, Repairing
Baby Carriage
Parasols a Specialty
...630 Third Street...

Quarterly Report of Wisconsin Federation of Labor.

Quarterly financial report of the secretary-treasurer of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, for the quarter ending March 31, 1907.

Receipts:
Amalgamated Woodworkers No. 82 1.12
Brewery Workmen No. 107 1.84
Brewery Workmen No. 9 3.60
Brewery Workmen No. 184 2.52
Brewery Workmen No. 277 4.20
Brewery Workmen No. 81 18.88
Brewery Bottlers No. 247 5.74
Brewery Bottlers No. 213 45.00
Brewery Teamsters No. 72 15.00
Brewery Maltsters No. 89 7.80
Brewery Engineers and Firemen No. 25 6.00
Bartenders No. 523 2.87
Bartenders No. 468 3.30
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 282 1.14
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 276 9.00
Bottle Makers No. 61 2.36
Bakery Workers No. 205 5.40
Cigar Makers No. 34 4.20
Cigar Makers No. 477 1.20
Cigar Makers No. 61 2.05
Cigar Makers No. 212 2.05
Cigar Makers No. 245 2.75
Cigar Makers No. 162 2.40
Cigar Makers No. 129 2.86
Cigar Makers No. 85 1.00
Cigar Makers No. 290 3.00
Cigar Makers No. 304 3.30
Cigar Makers No. 25 19.20
Cigar Makers No. 381 3.54
Carpenters No. 1053 16.47
Carpenters No. 1146 3.00
Carpenters No. 61 8.05
Carpenters No. 314 9.30
Carpenters No. 1249 1.28
Carpenters No. 657 6.28
Carpenters No. 1403 2.88
Coopers No. 30 17.52
Coopers No. 15 8.04
Coopers No. 85 1.98
Carriage and Wagon Workers No. 25 6.00
Central Labor Union, 2.50
Central Labor Union, 5.00
Waterworks 3.00
Electrical Workers No. 159 2.50
Federated Trades Council, 9.00
Waukesha 2.64
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 15 2.64
Iron Molders No. 286 2.64

Continued on Page 6.

Union Barber Shops
UP-TO-DATE.

The following is a list of Union Barber Shops—See that your shop is on the list:

West Side.
Amsternmann, A., 559 3rd st. e. Walnut.
Bartlein, Henry, 48th and State.
Bauer, J. C., 682 7th st.
Benz, George, 171 11th st.
Berthold Chas., 488 11th st.
Brentmann, Ben., 421 Walnut.
Detmann, Albert, 11th and Chestnut.
Ebert, J., 40th and Grand av.
Fahry, J., 73 13th st.
Felsche, J. P., 1422 Walnut st.
Franz, Chas., 328 Chestnut.
Frey, Adam, 1330 Cherry.
Hankel, J., 121 12th av.
Hankel, Albert, 212 North av.
Herr, Henry, 1510 North av.
Holzapfel, G., 301 3rd st.
Holzapfel, Peter, 1031 Winnebago.
Holzapfel & Son, L. Union Depot.
Huber, Hans, 470 11th st.
Hubbard, J. G., 1910 Cherry st.
Kastner, Louis, 2527 Walnut.
Kaufman, Adam, 609 Chestnut.
Lange & Wells, 281 Third st.
Locher & Stiel, 106 Grand av.
Lautzenberger, Peter, 910 Center.
Marconier, A., 271 4th st.
Mundt, H. C., 168 Lloyd st.
Petri, Richard, 2731 Sycamore st.
Polaski, J., 914 35th st.
Prussing, G., 311 Third st.
Prussing, E., 2727 Fond du Lac av.
Reple, Val, 1531 Cherry st.
Rietz, A. E., 1329 State st.
Schirer, Herman, 1203 Chestnut.
Schmidt, John, 1308 Cherry.
Schnecker, F., 1736 Walnut.
Schnecker, J. C., 1215 Vliet.
Sery, J., 2816 Clybourn st.
Sprink, J., 1441 Fond du Lac av.
Urban, George, 2906 Lisbon av.
Wellmann, C., 443 3rd st.
Wittenberg, F., 625 Grand av.
Zeidler, M. W., 89 16th st.

East Side.
Curtis, R. A., 103 Wisconsin st.
Grosse, F., 573 East Water st.
Gutsche, J., 389 Bradford st.
Heilmann, Chas. P., 66 Mason st.
Klett, Edward, 659 Market.
Korte, E., 384 Brady st.
Rogozinski, M. W., 163 Michigan st.
Schloeter, Ed., 551 Racine st.
Schmidt, B., 683 Market st.
Triebs, Emil, St. Charles Hotel.

South Side.
Agents, P., 116 Clinton st.
Bauer, A., 424 National av.
Boos, Geo., 291 Grove.
Brockmann, H., 504 11th av.
Conway & Cate, S. Y. M. C. A. Bldg.
Daves, F. P., 314 Florida street.
Dresen, M., 1202 Kinnickinnic av.
Frank, M., 682 So. 2nd st.
Friedel, F., 659 Greenfield av.
Gatz, J. A., 917 Kinnickinnic av.
Geyer, J. M., 665 Kinnickinnic av.
Hantz, L., 1255 Kinnickinnic av.
Jegge, Joe, 972 Greenfield av.
Joers, R. A., 355 11th av.
Kammerer, P., Oklahoma & Howell avenues.
Kempfer, E., 307 Florida st.
Ludwig, H. C., 106 Ferry street.
Marolin, Chas., 4875 Russell av.
Mieske, Ed., 452 Reed st.
Perpich, S., 272 Reed st.
Retz, W. F., 319 Florida st.
Roth, Joe, 279 Clinton st.
Senft, W., 383 1st av.
Seely, A. W., 127 Pryor av.
Smith, William, 835 Kinnickinnic.
Thomas, C. C., 1242 Kinnickinnic.
Werner, Edward, 973 Kinnickinnic, Cudahy, Wis.

South Side.
Fisher, Wm., Puckert av.
South Milwaukee, Wis.
Albers, C. J., Kalb, W. J.
Ronkowski, C., Hofer, M. J.
J. Holt.
Sheboygan, Wis.
Bahler, Fred, 724 South 14th st.
Manitowish, Wis.
Kaufmann, Jno., 1204 Washington.
Hartford, Wis.
Ahrendt, A., Spender, A. A.
Hill, Geo.
Wauwatosa.

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LOUIS RUPPE

554 MITCHELL STREET

Every pair of shoes in our stock must be sold before May 1.

We don't want to take this stock with us, therefore we are offering the public our stock at less than cost.

This is the greatest shoe sale ever held in Milwaukee. You can't afford to miss this sale, if you do you lose money.

Every pair of shoes guaranteed as represented or money refunded. Store open evenings until 9 o'clock.

THE American SHOE STORE
LOUIS RUPPE

554 MITCHELL STREET

NOTICE! Delegates to the Central Committee. At the next meeting of the central committee (April 8), the matter of the purchase of larger school yards by the city will be a special topic for discussion.

All delegates are requested to attend.

C. P. Dietz, Sec. C. C. C.

EMIL BACHMANN

811 Third St., near North Ave.
JEWELER and OPTICIAN

Eyes tested and glasses fitted properly. We also carry a fine line of watches and jewelry. Fine watch and jewelry repairing a specialty.

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1614 and VLIET STREETS

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Prescriptions Carefully Filled.

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Phone Main 7290. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Adolph Heumann 271 3rd St.
Phone: 220 Grand

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Doc's Place

WINES AND LIQUORS

Cash City Keg and Bottle Beer

261 Third St.

SAM. R. MILLER'S LIVERY

339 MARKET STREET. Only Union Drivers Employed.

Can furnish at any time services of first-class Undertaker, Embalmer and Funeral Director—also best hearses in the United States

First-Class Carriages For Funerals \$4.00 Carriages for Weddings \$4.00

TELEPHONE MAIN 5722. OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

BOTH GAINS AND LOSSES IN MANITOWOC!

Manitowoc, April 3.—The election in this city yesterday resulted in a phenomenal gain for Social-Democracy. The Social-Democratic vote was increased in every ward. Mayor Stolze, our candidate for mayor, was defeated by 42 votes, after one of the fiercest battles in the history of the city. Had the election been a normal one he would have gone in with a big plurality. As it was, every corporation man and every one who could be bought by them was working against the Social-Democrats. Voters were sworn in by the scores all day long. Nearly 2,800 votes were cast. In the Second ward, the stronghold of

the corporations, our candidate, Wright, for alderman, polled sixty-one votes. The highest vote ever polled in that ward before was eighteen. Two of our candidates for aldermen were elected. They were Bruins, in the Fifth ward, and Rugowski, in the Seventh ward. Two of the other candidates lost by eight and thirteen votes, respectively. Bruins won out against the combination candidate. Social-Democrats in this city now claim that they have the largest strength of any city in the country in comparison to size. We now have in the council three Social-Democratic aldermen, Kaufman, Bruins, Rugowski. Three

others are considered as Social-Democrats, but they are not yet members of the party. One of these is expected to join the organization now.

While the city here regrets the defeat of its mayor, it rejoices in the victory on councilmen. There are four members who still stand with the Social-Democrats, making seven, or one-half of the council. This will act as a protection against any bad legislation and the workmen are rejoicing in that fact. Never again can the Democrats and Republicans put up separate tickets here. They now are forced to combine to have any show against us in

any ward. We are winning and the next step will be to at once begin preparations to get a full ticket in office next time. We are going to lead.

So bitter has been the opposition to the Social-Democrats that Bruins and Wright, two candidates for aldermen, were recipients of vile, threatening letters this morning. Mayor Stolze also received one. All are thought to have been written by the same party. No attention is being paid to them. Last night a crowd of hoodlums marched by the mayor's house at a late hour and threw rotten eggs at it. One of the windows was broken.

Social-Democratic Party News.

WISCONSIN.

Full reports of the various city campaigns will be in next week. Now for the big crop of new members. Every member must get another before July 1, 1907 or pay a fine!

Do you carry application blanks in your pocket? How do you expect to get game without a gun? There are several comrades who have NOT paid their share toward the One-Day's Wage Fund. If one-half the members would do this, the deficit would melt away like butter on mother's flapjacks.

Say, Mr. Secretary, send in that March membership report at once. DO IT NOW.

Watch the March honor roll. Is your local on the list? Put it there for April.

The National Peace society, with headquarters at Washington, has got wind of Comrade Thompson's speech against the Jamestown appropriation and has set for copies of the speech. Gradually these various isolated groups of men and women who are working for social betterment are learning that Socialism is the way to get what they want.

Says the Madison, Wis., "State Journal":

"When it comes to big propositions the Social-Democrats are the fellows to carry off the honors so far. No chemist seems too stupendous for these dreamers on the golden age to be. Government ownership of railroads, postal savings banks, exclusion of the Japanese, and an international peace parliament are among the few requests they wish the legislature to ask of congress, while their schemes of state control of almost everything are most elaborate. Were it not that their authors are not taken seriously these measures would be regarded as most significant. Perhaps the most unkind pass made is that by one of the members, Mr. Berner, who would make railway officials responsible for murder in the second degree in case of avoidable accidents."

"When they first appeared on the scene two years ago they were regarded as almost another order of beings, a lower order, and for a time were treated as outcasts, but except for the expected tendency to run wild on government schemes for amelioration of public woes, they were found to be much like other men and to meet the test of Shylock's questioning as to the kinship of the Jew with the human species. The leader of the delegation this winter is Carl D. Thompson, who was once a Congregational minister at Elgin, Ill., but through study of labor conditions was led to leave the church for the large work of amelioration of the working class. Mr. Thompson also holds a master's degree from the University of Chicago."

State Secretary's Financial Report for February.

Dues received:	
2 of Milwaukee	\$12.00
6 of Milwaukee	3.00
1 of Milwaukee	3.00
1 of Green Bay	3.00
1 of Boyceville	.45
5 of Superior	6.00
1 of Milwaukee	7.50
1 of Clatskanie	2.25
11 of Racine	7.50
Danish Branch of Milwaukee	3.00
Women's Branch of Milwaukee	3.00
1 of Oshkosh	3.15
2 of Milwaukee	6.00
9 of Milwaukee	6.00
1 of Madison	3.00
1 of Two Rivers	3.00
1 of Brantwood	2.70
1 of Marshfield	2.25
1 of Mountaintop	7.35
5 of Milwaukee	6.00
1 of Portage	2.70
1 of West Allis	3.00
1 of Sheboygan Falls	.00
1 of Sturgeon Bay	1.25
1 of South Milwaukee	4.00
11 of Highbridge	9.00
Finnish Branch of Milwaukee	2.50
1 of Clifford	3.00
1 of Park Falls	1.20
19 of Milwaukee	10.20
1 of Green Bay	6.00
Members-at-large	3.75
Total	\$153.65

Dues Received from 1st Congressional District (since last board meeting):

Bohemian Branch of Racine	\$4.50
Members-at-large	4.95
Woman's Branch of Racine	2.25
German Branch of Kenosha	2.00
1 of Kenosha	43.20

Total Dues.....\$56.90
From Minstrel Show proceeds 10.00

MILWAUKEE.

To the Social-Democrats of Milwaukee County:

We hereby cordially invite all those who can see the necessity of our organization in Milwaukee county to join the organization as soon as possible. Remember that the Social-Democratic party is world-wide in its scope; it is the party of and for the working class; it has a great mission to perform, namely, that of emancipating the working class from wage slavery to industrial freedom. This is quite a task, and requires all hands on deck. It matters little whether you toil with your brain or with your hands, as long as you have to deliver a certain portion of what you produce to some other individual, corporation, etc., in order to live, or hold your job; so long you are being exploited and must depend upon somebody for a job, and for your existence. We therefore call upon you to earnestly give this your careful consideration, and aid us as far as possible. The Social-Democratic party is the party in which each member has a voice and vote, if he is fit to use it; it is the party that is controlled, not by corporations, but by the rank and file that constitutes the membership. Its mission is to educate the millions as to how it is possible to break the chains that bind them to the machine which grinds but more poverty, misery, prostitution, and which breaks up more homes than any system, or form of government, the world has ever known.

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County Campaign Fund.

Previously reported	\$2,380.30
J. Seebold	.25
Fourth ward branch	2.00
Treasurer County Central Com.	8.00
Thos. O'Neil	.25
Cash	.25
J. Schwelke	.25
M. J. Frank	.25
Twenty-third ward Half-Breed	.25
H. K. Scherbarth	.25
C. Burmeister	.25
E. Krahn	.25
F. Koch	.25
E. Kleinschmidt	.10
Town of Milwaukee List:	
H. Webersohn	1.00
F. Link	.50
A. Schulz	.50
R. Filzter	1.00
H. Drewzinski	1.00
H. Venzl	1.00
F. Garski	1.00
Eleventh ward, O. F.	4.00
Otto Tetting	2.00
J. Thumann	.50
Wm. Bitters	2.00
J. Duertels	1.00
E. Duertels	1.00
A. Hick	.25
P. Matke	.25
E. Behlendorf	.15
F. King	.25
W. Genrich	.25
F. Fuhreder	.25
T. Lewis	.25
G. Loppennett	.25
Polish Section	10.00
Eighth ward branch	6.80
Geo. Neff	1.00
W. Schriener	.25
A. Holberg	.50
J. Schulz	.25
A. Schuffenhauer	.25
J. I.	.25

Minstrel Tickets.

Previously reported	\$553.00
Oscar Schwartz	.15
Henry P. Bock	.30
Total	\$553.45

Minstrel Tickets.

Previously reported	\$722.80
James Hein	1.00
Bernhard Kinney	1.00
F. T. Hewitt	1.00
Fifteenth ward branch	.60
Total	\$725.90

In answer to J. H. J. of Beloit, Wis.—Your theory that postage is wasted sounds plausible. But experience and the facts show the contrary. Many of our comrades and readers fail to respond if only the HERALD is used as a medium of communication. The best way to secure the greatest results is to use both methods, namely the newspaper and the mail. The plant purchased more than a year ago, included a newspaper Web Perfecting press. This machine prints newspapers from rolls of paper, and cuts and folds and counts them, but cannot be used for anything but a newspaper. The cylinder press we have in view prints flat sheets of paper up to 34x46 inches in size. Our present facilities limit us to flat sheets, 12x18 inches. The Co-operative Printery is already in a position to compete for job printing, and last year turned out more than \$6,000 worth of job work. Without the addition of the new press, however, our facilities are limited, and much work must be declined or subcontracted to other firms at a practical loss.

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320 GRAND AVE.

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WALTER P. STROESSER

316 STATE STREET

Phone South 726

By the Court, PAUL D. CARPENTER, County Judge

RICHARD ELANER, Attorney at Law

FRESH FISH for LENT

TEWS' FISH MARKET

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F. Koch	.25
E. Kleinschmidt	.10
Town of Milwaukee List:	
H. Webersohn	1.00
F. Link	.50
A. Schulz	.50
R. Filzter	1.00
H. Drewzinski	1.00
H. Venzl	1.00
F. Garski	1.00
Eleventh ward, O. F.	4.00
Otto Tetting	2.00
J. Thumann	.50
Wm. Bitters	2.00
J. Duertels	1.00
E. Duertels	1.00
A. Hick	.25
P. Matke	.25
E. Behlendorf	.15
F. King	.25
W. Genrich	.25
F. Fuhreder	.25
T. Lewis	.25
G. Loppennett	.25
Polish Section	10.00
Eighth ward branch	6.80
Geo. Neff	1.00
W. Schriener	.25
A. Holberg	.50
J. Schulz	.25
A. Schuffenhauer	.25
J. I.	.25

Minstrel Tickets.

Previously reported	\$553.00
Oscar Schwartz	.15
Henry P. Bock	.30
Total	\$553.45

Minstrel Tickets.

Previously reported	\$722.80
James Hein	1.00
Bernhard Kinney	1.00
F. T. Hewitt	1.00
Fifteenth ward branch	.60
Total	\$725.90

In answer to J. H. J. of Beloit, Wis.—Your theory that postage is wasted sounds

SAME CAUSE--SAME EFFECT

John I. Beggs and his private profit barons have their tentacles and suckers also securely fastened upon St. Louis. Result: Bad service and a more and more exasperated public. Read the following from the current issue of the *St. Louis Labor*:

"John I. Beggs' gas and electric monopoly charges the people exorbitant prices for light and fuel. Light is as essential to human life as fresh air, water and bread. It is of vital importance that the people of St. Louis be provided with the best of light at the lowest cost possible. Every home, no matter how poor and humble, should be provided with the best system of lighting. Disease and crime find their breeding spots in darkness. Every dark alley and stairway adds to the dangers of contagious diseases and crime. Every new light in the streets and alleys increases the public safety.

Stirring up Class Hatred!

The chief business of the editorial writers of the *Evening Wisconsin* just before election was to stir up class feeling against the four school board candidates put forward by the Federated Trades Council. It did this under the pretense of keeping the class issue out of the election. It urged its readers to go to the polls and stamp out class candidates by voting for its own class candidates! It is the old game. The capitalist class wants the exclusive right to the offices for representatives of its own class on the smooth pretext that representatives of its class always "represent all classes." In an editorial in its issue of April 1 it says:

"The prominent issue of the canvass preliminary to the election has been as to whether school directors should be selected as representatives of a single class or interest or as representatives of the whole people. This issue is discussed at length in another article on this

Self Interest and Dollars!

To the Editor: The other day I read a news item to the effect that the Merchants and Manufacturers' association went on record as opposed to the nine-hour provision of the proposed amended child labor law of Wisconsin.

One of the members said "the insertion of the nine-hour clause in the measure was but another step to establish an eight-hour work-day for adults."

From the above it seems as though self-interest and dollars are the main motive and object of the association. It naturally arouses a feeling of scorn and contempt in us for an organization which proves untrue to its mission, and which allows itself to be so easily swayed and biased by the evident motive of self-interest.

We don't want children, nor adults either, worked to the verge of exhaustion. We are merciful enough to protect horses against over-work; now let us try to improve and make more tolerable the hard conditions of work-worn humanity.

Every shop and factory is alive and whirling with labor-saving machinery. Machinery produces wealth for the employer, and on the side of labor it should grant shorter hours of toil. In fact, a shorter work-day is a matter of public policy to make it possible for everyone to earn a living.

C. F. Schutz.
Milwaukee, March 25.

DAVIDSON

Commencing Thursday
Three Nights, Saturday Matinee

Manager Sherman Brown Announces

Mrs. Warren's
Profession

WITH
ROSE COGLAN
And a Large Supporting Cast.

Price \$1.50, \$1.75c, 50c, 25c

Twice Daily
STAR
Commencing Sunday Matinee
Ladies Day
Frl.
Mat. and Night
Williams' Imperials

CRYSTAL
DAILY AT
2:00 P.M. and 8:00 P.M.
Week of April 8th
GEO. K. SPOOR'S CO.
"CHRISTMAS GIFT"
Admission 10c Reserved Seats 25c

The present lighting of our public streets is a disgrace to a modern city. Every effort should be made by the citizens to put this monopoly out of business by establishing municipal gas and electric lighting plants. Gas for light and fuel could be furnished in St. Louis for fifty cents per thousand feet. St. Louis is today producing electricity for lighting the old courthouse, the old and the new city halls, the four courts, and fire engine house No. 1 for a trifle over one cent per kilowatt hour. But for lighting the streets and alleys St. Louis is paying John I. Beggs' monopoly five times as much as it costs the city to produce electricity in its own plant. AND THE CITY PAYS MUCH HIGHER WAGES THAN JOHN I. BEGGS. The quicker this \$150,000,000 gas, electric and street railway trust is put out of business by municipal ownership the better for the people of St. Louis."

page. The feeling that the defeat of the Federated Trades Council ticket is important for the well-being of the schools is so strong that many women voters as well as many men will concentrate in favor of Messrs. Lindemann, Richter, Kissling and Tadych.

In another column it said, among other things:

"AN UNWORTHY and RECKLESS APPEAL. . . There are mischievous possibilities in the propaganda of the Ohi-Welch-Raasch-Handley combine. The free text book proposition has been considered by the public and rejected on various grounds, including that of needless expense to the taxpayers. But what of the new proposition that the number of children per teacher in the public schools shall be reduced to a minimum of twenty-five, and a maximum of thirty? This would have to be effected not by decreasing the number of pupils, but by increasing the number of teachers. . . Are the taxpayers ready to meet the cost of the projects favored by the Federated Trades Council candidates for school directorship?"

This is the same sort of rabid ruling class fulminations that used to be found in the newspapers when organized labor was a conspiracy of the "rabble" under the law and trades union members were put in prison as rebellious subjects of the master class.

That Railway Exchange Fire

The insurance men are up in arms over the fire the other day at the Railway Exchange building by which the top floors were gutted and the lower floors flooded with water. The fire department had to take its hose up on the iron block, nearly half a block away, and send the streams of water up and over the long stretch of intervening roofs. And all this because the standpipe in the Railway Exchange building was found to be a misfit. The couplings were found to be of a different thread than the department's hose, so that the stand pipe was as useless as if it had never been installed. This is a reflection on the present management of the fire department, as it is the department's business to see that all such things are right before a fire occurs. The captains of the department and the chief are supposed to keep inspecting the large buildings to see if everything is right, and they take plenty of inspecting offs to do it in. An investigation may be called for, as the way the Railway Exchange fire was handled a large amount of property was ruined.

Dist. Atty. McGovern's challenge of the legality of the jury panel provided for the pending graft trials will not prove very palatable to the graft fraternity. It might be even more of a public service than appears on its face if it could reach backward and require the retrying of certain graft cases that were so promptly decided by the juries, contrary to what appeared to be the probabilities as to the defendant's guilt.

BIJOU

Beginning Matinee Sunday, 2:00
Matinee Wednesday and Saturday

A. H. WOODS Offers

A Thrilling DRAMA of the Race Course

Ruled Off the Turf

With GEORGIE MACK
and Company of Selected Players.

10 MASSIVE SCENES 10
IN THE CAST 30
6 REAL RACE HORSES 6

NEXT "THE COWBOY GIRL"

An Exhibit and Sale of Stylish Spring Suits and Coats

THAT will easily take the lead over any effort ever made by this "Reliable" store. We have no hesitancy in saying that we are in a position to furnish more for the money in the way of elegant and ultra-fashionable Outer Garments than have ever been offered in this city. These will certainly interest you.



WOMEN'S COATS —Full length, large and small plaids, the new Gibson effect, trimmed with blue broadcloth, Monday. 12.00	WOMEN'S COATS —Half-fitted back, rolling collar, full sleeves, small pockets, trimmed with covered buttons. 6.00	WOMEN'S COATS —Half-fitted back, assorted checks, back with blue straps, full sleeves, green collar and cuffs. 7.50
WOMEN'S ETON SUITS —Gray and tan striped, satin lined coat, braided vest, plaited skirt. 15.00	MISSES' SUITS —Light and dark mixtures, plaited skirt, short box coat, green silk trimming. 9.95	CHILDREN'S LONG COATS —Light and dark plaids, yoke effect, Gibson effect shoulders. 9.95
WOMEN'S SPRING SUITS —Small black and white plaids, tight-fitting coats, gray satin lining. 12.50	WOMEN'S COATS —Cutaway style, with or without Gibson effect, gray, tan and black. 12.00	WOMEN'S ETON SUITS —Tan and brown mixtures, box-plaited skirt, coat trimmed. 15.00
CHILDREN'S SHORT COATS —with full back, collarless, braided and button trimmed. 2.00	WOMEN'S PONY SUITS —Large and small checks, skirt with inverted plait, satin lined. 23.50	CHILDREN'S COATS —Red, brown, blue and tan, black silk straps and braided trimming. 2.50
CHILDREN'S COATS —Full length, round yoke effect, with attached box-plaits. 7.00	WOMEN'S COATS —Tight-fitting shepherd checks, full length, rolling collar. 9.95	CHILDREN'S DRESSES —White lawn, and dotted mull, trimmed with lace and ornaments for. 3.50

\$5

Don't Fail to See the New Hats in Exquisite Tastes

They comprise the newest and most cherished creation of foreign and domestic designers, also the very choicest conceptions by our own milliners. We believe this showing is more representative than any displayed elsewhere at 8.00 and 9.00, and unhesitatingly leave the verdict to the discriminating women of this city.

\$5

Monday's Wash Goods Sale

Will Surpass Any and All Past Efforts
You will agree with us when you see the great number of money-saving opportunities.

7½c Yard for New 12½c Organdies
Embroidered Dot Swisses, white and black grounds, with colored dots, checks and floral effects, also very sheer white ground Batiste. In new checks, dots, floral and figured effects, including the best 30c values, choice at. **12½c**

Batiste and English Linse
Voiles, fancy weaves in new plaid and checked effects. **29c**

New Cob Webs, Bannai Silk
—Silk Lonsine and Solis Armure, this season's newest novelties. **50c**

Silk Embroidered Novelty Voiles at 20c
New Dainties in half-line stripes, printed in neat figures and floral effects, also linen-finished chambray in plain shades and staple checks. **15c**

White and Cream Mamama
Cloth, woven checks and plaids, also embroidered Zephyrs in new Scotch plaids and assorted shepherd checks. **25c**

New 15c Organdies Will Sell for 9½c
Very Sheer, Beautiful Floral Patterns
Silk plaid Tisene, also white ground Swisses with embroidered black dots, both high-class novelties. **45c**

Spring Styles of Our Ever-Popular "U-GO" Brand Shoes for Women

It will give us pleasure to show you the new assortment of this beautiful, perfect-fitting footwear.

Women's Shoes, patent or vici kid, lace or button styles with flexible or extension soles, matt or cloth tops, special \$3.00 shoes. **2.39**

Women's New Oxford
Ties from 1.95 to 3.50
In patent kid, patent cloth and vici kid, hand-turned and welt sewed soles—all sizes, all widths.

Girls' Vici Kid Shoes, Lace and Button Style
Sizes 8½ to 11, at 88c pair; Sizes 11½ to 2, at 98c pair. Boys' School Shoes, satin and box calf leathers, blucher and lace styles, all specials: Sizes 9 to 13, at 98c, 1.00 and 1.39; Sizes 1½ to 2, at 1.00, 1.29 and 1.49; Sizes 2½ to 5½, at 1.29 and 1.50.

Dress Goods, Silks, Linings

Dame fashion has restricted her choice this season to a variety of exclusive fabrics, and if you go outside of these prescribed materials and colors your spring gown will fall short of the requirements of a real smart creation. All these exclusive fabrics are here in the much wanted shades.

Gray All Wool Suiting, 54 inch, plain and mixed effects, light and dark shades, 1.25 and 1.50 values. **98c**

Black and white All Wool Shepherd Checks, the correct fabric for dress skirts and shirt-waist suits. **69c**

50 inch black and colored Brillianteles, also 42 inch Panama Suiting, with self-colored checks in black and new shades, and 56 inch 85c value broadcloth finished suiting, either fabric on Monday. **59c**

Corded 50c Habutai Wash Silks, cream, black and colors. **29c**

The 75c quality plain colored Messaline Silk—black, cream and colors—with a soft lustrous finish, also new novelty silks in neat effects for shirtwaist suits. **49c**

Cheney Bros. spot proof Foulard Silks, neat designs on colored grounds, best 1.00 silks for. **75c**

Lining Dept.—Taffeta finished percale, black and all the new shades, special 25c quality for. **15c**

Lining Dept.—Highly mercerized saten, permanent finish, new spring colorings; instead 35c. **25c**

Carpets, Rugs, Lace Curtains, Etc., Attractively Priced Monday, April 8th

There'll be many pleasant surprises for you. Great values go hand in hand with little prices, and the variety is vast. We are ready to serve you, and the goods themselves give you special invitation. Careful reading of these items, followed by critical scrutiny of the offerings are earnestly recommended.

Complete new showing of White Lace Curtains in 48 and 50 inch widths, priced on Monday, per pair. **98c**

White Lace Curtains in Saxony Brussels effect, also white and ecru cabin net curtains, in the most pleasing designs, per pair. **2.25**

An extensive assortment of White Lace Curtains, in plain novelty and ecru effects, per pair. **1.50**

Very choice assortment of ecru Lace Curtains, patterns suitable for dining and sitting rooms, shown in the new colonial effects, others in French nets, per pair. **3.00**

Colored Madras, neat effects, 29c a yard

36 inch Sash Curtain Swisses, 8½ a yd

Oak Curtain Poles and Fixtures, 9c each

Reversible Cottage Carpets, 28c a yard

Best All Wool Ingrain Carpets, 69c a yd

Body Brussels Carpets, Monday 95c yd

Half Wool Ingrain Carpets, 49c a yard

Japanese and Chinese Matting, 15c yd

9x12 foot Brussels Rugs, two-toned and oriental effects, only **10.50**

Seamed 9x12 foot Velvet Rugs, also Axminster Room Rugs. **19.50**

Velvet Rugs, 9x10-6, two-toned and oriental patterns. **14.50**

New Spring patterns of 9x12 foot Ingrain Room Rugs. **3.98**

Fringed All Wool Ingrain Rugs, size 9x12 feet, Monday. **7.98**

9x12 foot Columbia Brussels Rugs, reversible patterns. **8.50**

Choice patterns of 9x12 foot Body Brussels Rugs, at. **22.50**

We Give Reliable Trading Stamps

The best stamps of both kinds at that. Either "Sperry" Gold Stamps—the best merchandise stamp—each full book is worth \$2.50, redeemable for any merchandise in our store—or "B. & H." Green Stamps—the best premium stamp, redeemable for thousands of valuable premiums.

Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons

No. 1—3c a yard.	No. 5—15c a yard.
No. 1½—7c a yard.	No. 7—18c a yard.
No. 2—12½c a yard.	No. 9—20c a yard.

Dresden and Roman striped Ribbon, No. 7 and No. 9, 30c quality on Monday. **12½c**

W. B. Bunch

Member of the Retail Merchants' Division of the Greater Milwaukee Association

Railroad Fares Refunded

Out of town buyers who purchase goods to the extent of 30.00 or more at our store or any of the stores belonging to the Retail Merchants' Division of the Greater Milwaukee Association, will have their railroad fare refunded one and one-third on all distance up to 100 miles from Milwaukee. Ask us for Rebate Book.

Men's New Coat Shirts, with cuffs attached, also figured and striped new madras shirts, this season's best 75c values. **50c**

Men's unadorned 40c white bosom shirts, with linen bosom, all sizes. **38c**

Men's spring weight gray and tan half wool Underwear, all sizes. **45c**

Town Topics by the Town Crier.

Another big turn hall meeting on the school question last Wednesday night—more people present than at the first meeting, the *Free Press* to the contrary notwithstanding. Lists for signatures were given out, petitioning the legislature to provide for the election of a school board by wards at the earliest possible moment. The lists, when filled are to be left at the store of Bunde & Upmeyer, East Water and Wisconsin streets. A committee of fifty citizens was appointed to go to Madison in the interests of an elective, ward-representation school board, and it was decided that all legislators representing Milwaukee in the legislature should be invited to a meeting to be held in the council chamber of the city hall Saturday evening, the public being also invited, so that they could be shown just what Milwaukee wanted.

Several members of the fire department, known to stand in with the chief, have been given short vacations and donned citizens' clothes. It is said they will show up at Madison Tuesday when the Kannenberg bill is up. This bill provides that firemen cannot be discharged at the whim of the chief, but must be given a trial and the right to present witnesses, before being discharged and losing their

rights and equity in the pension fund. It is understood that Clancy, being under indictment, will not dare to show himself in the lobby, but will have trusted members of the force there to claim that the men do not want the right of trial.

The citizen who doesn't read the *SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD* these days is behind the times. The news of the alleged crookedness in the graft just was first printed in the *HERALD*, and last week we told about the abolition of the secretaryship to the jury commissioners on the ground of illegality. The daily papers were a week behind the times. There's nothing slow about us, even if we are a weekly!

It looks as if one link in the graft fraternity "chain of safety" had been broken. The only pity is that some of those grafters can not be tried over again before a jury that is not fixed!

The *Sentinel*, organ of the street railway company, is enthusiastic over the election of Ikey Karel to the Probate court bench, and speaks of "his high sense of duty," and his "undoubted integrity." Is the *Sentinel* referring to Karel's poor record in the Wisconsin legislature, when he did some mighty suspicious

stunts by which the railway company escaped a big amount in taxes, or to his alleged happy faculty choice election of pretending that the Bohemians of the city were so ignorant that he could deliver their votes to the side that enlisted his sympathies? Ikey spent plenty of money to get elected. "I'll be elected, if money can do it," he declared, the day before election—which was an expression of "his high sense of duty," probably.

Before election the *Wisconsin* undertook to tell people who they should vote for for school directors, and among others picked out August Richter, Jr. A fine selection! Who is August Richter? A former school director and real estate man so in love with the city's interests that in 1893 he engineered through that deal by which the city located a public school at a dangerous grade crossing at Thirty-first and Brown streets and paid an outrageous price for the land, into the bargain! The whole deal smelled to the heavens, and especially as the site selected was away from the settled part of the district, besides being by the side of a death trap for children.

The firemen who are interested in having the Kannenberg bill pass the legislature, in order that no firemen can be discharged without a fair trial, passed around a petition among the men, for the purpose of presenting same to the legislature.

Chief Clancy's spies in the department got hold of the paper and turned it over to the chief, who is alleged to have destroyed it. If he has not destroyed it he still has it, and it might lead to interesting developments if the legislature called on him for it. His conduct in this particular is a fair sample of the petty-crazism he maintains in the department. The fire department is made up of self-respecting citizens who serve the city faithfully, and at the risk of their lives. The city should serve them decently, also, by stamping petty crazism out of the department.

The appearance of Thomas J. Neacy on a committee appointed by the Merchants & Manufacturers' association to draw up a child labor law bill, shows that the world "do move" after all. There was a time that Mr. Neacy, immersed in the selfish pursuit of making as much profit as possible out of the Filer

& Stowell plant, had a pretty raw record as a labor grinder. He was loud in his contempt for the workman, having a good deal to say about laziness and evincing no interest at all in the efforts of the working class at improved citizenship flowing out of more humane and satisfactory work conditions. But Mr. Neacy, although looked on as the Milwaukee representative of the Parry organization, also had ambitions to get into public life, and in the intervening years, particularly in the last year or two, there have seemed to be evidences of his having been born again. He is not quite the ogre toward the working class that he once was, and it is even possible that he may be willing to do quite a little compromising as a member of the child labor committee in order that a truly humane bill may be drawn up. Public life is a good thing for a man of his type; it tends to make him mellow.

ALHAMBRA

WEEK COMMENCING SUNDAY MAT. FIRST TIME AS POPULAR PRINCE

George Primrose's ALL-STAR Minstrels

THE DAILY SHOW 80 JOYFUL JOYMAKERS
Never Before in the History of Milwaukee Has Such a Splendid Company Been Presented

PRICES—Mats. 10c, 25c, 35c, 50c; Evenings 15c, 25c, 50c, 75c